



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

United States Agency for
International Development
(USAID)
United States Embassy
Democratic Republic of the
Congo

June 13, 2019

TO: RFP recipients

Subject: Request for Proposal (RFP) No. 72060519R00003, for Consultant to CARPE and USAID/DRG on Engagement of Indigenous Peoples.

Dear Offerors:

Attached is a Statement of Work (SOW) for a Consultant to CARPE and USAID/DRG on Engagement of Indigenous Peoples.

If you are interested in this activity, please submit a proposal via email to Mr. Boris M. Kabeya (bkabeya@usaid.gov) and Priscilla Sampil (psampil@usaid.gov) by *no later than close of business (17:00 EDT) on June 23, 2019*. The period of performance of this contract is on or about (o/a) July 1, 2019 and end o/a September 30, 2019. Award of a firm fixed price purchase order is anticipated and will go to the lowest priced technically acceptable, responsible offeror.

An award, if one is made, will only be made to a vendor which is registered in the System for Award Management (SAM). If you are registered in SAM, please provide proof upon bidding. All vendors receiving awards over \$25,000 must be registered in SAM. We encourage all vendors which may bid either on this solicitation or in the future to start now and complete the SAM registration process. Please see our Embassy Contract Opportunities web page for additional details on SAM registration and on this award.

Please see the following page for a description of the product or service in which we are interested.

Submission requirements:

To be determined responsible, a prospective consultant must have: the ability to meet the delivery or performance schedule; a satisfactory performance record (e.g., examples of previous work/reports); and a satisfactory record of integrity. You are also requested to submit CVs, resume, certificates and a cost proposal for the tasks to be performed. The cost proposal should provide sufficient details (i.e. cost breakdown and calculation of costs) to allow for cost reasonableness determination. MS EXCEL format is preferable to demonstrate calculation of costs. In addition, a prospective consultant has to provide a list of at least three professional references/addresses and phone contacts. If work has been performed for USAID in the past, please provide relevant USAID references and contacts.

This letter constitutes a request for proposal and in no way obligates USAID to award a contract nor does it commit USAID/DRC to pay any costs incurred in the preparation and submission of the proposal.

Please let us know if you have any questions regarding this request.

Sincerely,

The Contracting Officer

Physical Address:

U.S. Agency for International Development Mobil
Building
N° 198 Avenue Isiro
Gare Centrale / Gombe / Kinshasa Democratic
Republic of Congo

U.S. Postal Address:

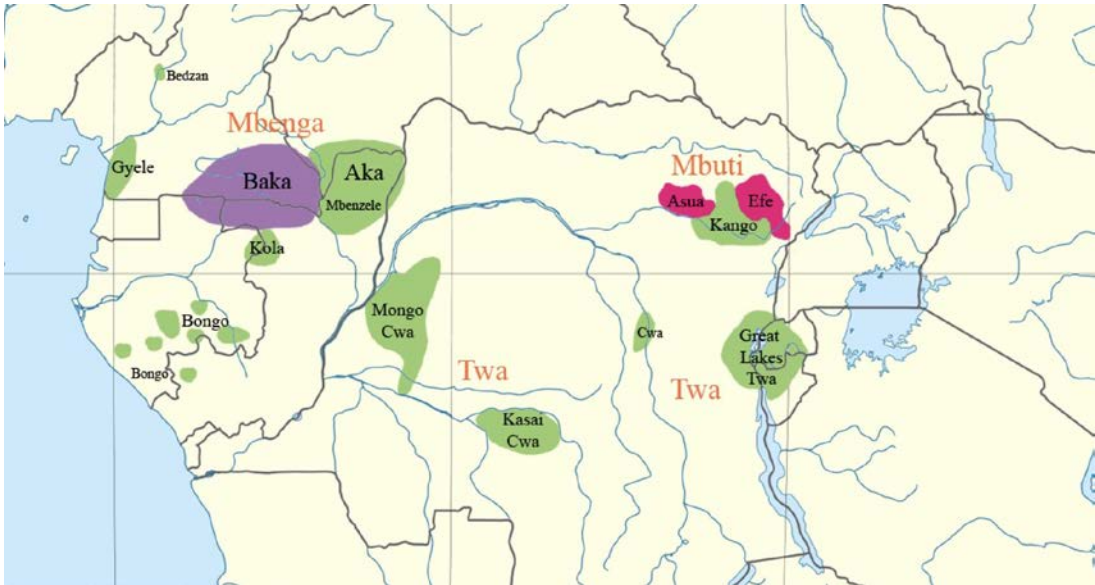
USAID/DRC
Unit 31550
APO AE 09828-1550

Tel: (+243) 81 555 4430
Fax (+243) 81 555 3528
<http://www.usaid.gov/cg>

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION (THIS IS NOT AN ORDER)			THIS RFQ <input type="checkbox"/> IS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IS NOT A SMALL BUSINESS SET ASIDE			PAGE 1 OF 8 PAGES	
1. REQUEST NO. 72060519R00003		2. DATE ISSUED 06/13/2019		3. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQUEST NO. REQ-605-19-000004		4. CERT. FOR NAT. DEF. UNDER BDSA REG. 2 AND/OR DMS REG.1	
5a. ISSUED BY						6. DELIVERY BY (Date) 06/30/2019	
						7. DELIVERY <input type="checkbox"/> FOB DESTINATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (See Schedule)	
						9. DESTINATION	
						a. NAME OF CONSIGNEE USAID/DROC	
5b. FOR INFORMATION CALL: (No collect calls)						b. STREET ADDRESS	
NAME Boris Kabeya		AREA CODE +24		TELEPHONE NUMBER NUMBER 381-7151139		Executive Office USAID/DROC 1980 Isiro Avenue	
8. TO:							
a. NAME			b. COMPANY				
c. STREET ADDRESS						c. CITY Kinshasa/Gombe, DROC	
d. CITY			e. STATE		f. ZIP CODE		d. STATE e. ZIP CODE
10. PLEASE FURNISH QUOTATIONS TO THE ISSUING OFFICE IN BLOCK 5a ON OR BEFORE CLOSE OF BUSINESS (Date) 06/23/2019 1400 A		IMPORTANT: This is a request for information, and quotations furnished are not offers. If you are unable to quote, please so indicate on this form and return it to the address in Block 5a. This request does not commit the Government to pay any costs incurred in the preparation of the submission of this quotation or to contract for supplies or services. Supplies are of domestic origin unless otherwise indicated by quoter. Any representations and/or certifications attached to this Request for Quotations must be completed by the quoter.					
11. SCHEDULE (Include applicable Federal, State and local taxes)							
ITEM NO. (a)	SUPPLIES/SERVICES (b)			QUANTITY (c)	UNIT (d)	UNIT PRICE (e)	AMOUNT (f)
0001	This consultancy will provide baseline information for CARPE-IPE on a number of factors that impact the ability of indigenous Congolese (in DRC and ROC) to actively and productively engage with CARPE and conservation and climate change initiatives in the region.						
12. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT PAYMENT		a. 10 CALENDAR DAYS (%)		b. 20 CALENDAR DAYS (%)		c. 30 CALENDAR DAYS (%)	
						d. CALENDAR DAYS NUMBER PERCENTAGE	
NOTE: Additional provisions and representations <input type="checkbox"/> are <input type="checkbox"/> are not attached							
13. NAME AND ADDRESS OF QUOTER				14. SIGNATURE OF PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN QUOTATION		15. DATE OF QUOTATION	
a. NAME OF QUOTER				16. SIGNER a. NAME (Type or print)		b. TELEPHONE	
b. STREET ADDRESS						AREA CODE	
c. COUNTY							
d. CITY		e. STATE		f. ZIP CODE		c. TITLE (Type or print)	
						NUMBER	

Scope of Work
Consultant to CARPE and USAID/DRG on Engagement of
Indigenous Peoples

May 3, 2019, 2019



Map of
indigenous
languages
from
[Bahuchet
2006](#)

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Background

[Evidence](#) shows that indigenous peoples' approaches to natural resource management are critical for the sustainable management of forests and biodiversity. However, their ability to maintain such practices is [severely hampered](#) by lack of rights, prejudice, economic marginalization and increasingly by intimidation and violence.

USAID/DRC's [Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment \(CARPE\)](#) is partnering with USAID's [Center of Excellence for Democracy, Rights and Governance](#) (DRG Center) to strengthen engagement with indigenous peoples within the CARPE program. This work aligns with technical direction from the USAID's Advisor for Indigenous Peoples' Issues, the development of the draft Indigenous Peoples Policy for USAID and with CARPE's commitment in its new phase to work closely with key and previously underserved constituencies to achieve conservation and climate change objectives.

CARPE is USAID's largest and longest-running conservation and climate change program. While it has achieved many successes, the recent midterm evaluation for Phase 2 found that "CARPE has been unable to effectively integrate indigenous people into its biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation portfolios. CARPE needs clear strategies informed by social science and led by subject matter experts if it is to have any chance of having significant impact. A unified program spanning CARPE Landscapes with a dedicated staff trained and skilled to address the very delicate issues of relations with ethnic minorities (specifically "pygmies" – baMbuti, baTwa) could yield better results" ([Midterm evaluation](#) page 11). The CARPE DRG indigenous peoples engagement initiative (CARPE IPE) aims to strengthen collaboration with and leadership of indigenous peoples within CARPE's key strategic areas including better management of protected areas, mitigate the threat of the commercial bushmeat trade, and reduce deforestation.

The indigenous forest peoples of Central Africa, also known as the Pygmies, including the Twa, BaMbuti, Efe, and Baka/Bayaka, are the most vulnerable populations in a region facing severe challenges of poverty, violence, corruption and environmental degradation. They lack rights to land and self-determination and are even denigrated as "subhuman" by other Central Africans. Many have been [displaced](#) or disadvantaged in the creation of protected areas yet their knowledge and skills are critical for conservation ([Bedford 2018](#)). Although they are frequently demonized as poachers for their traditional hunting skills, other groups hunt more intensively to supply the commercial bushmeat trade ([Fa et al. 2016](#)). As such, threats to wildlife and forests are threats to their culture and well being.

Vulnerability of indigenous peoples to rights violations varies across the region. According to the [International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs](#) (IWGIA), "in the Republic of Congo (ROC), the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples has been constitutionally enshrined since October 2015." Article 16 guarantees and provides promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. Despite the law, the IWGIA contends that "the indigenous population continues to suffer discrimination and marginalization." In the Democratic Republic of the Congo

(DRC), the IWGIA reports that indigenous peoples “are not represented in decision-making bodies...and their access to basic services, including health and education, remains below the national average.” According to [Minority Rights Group’s report](#), “all [forest peoples] face rampant official and everyday discrimination” in the Central African Republic (CAR). While indigenous populations continue to face serious [discrimination and displacement](#) in Cameroon, the process of [Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation \(REDD+\)](#) has facilitated some engagement of forest peoples in national policy. This process is [far from perfect](#) but raises important issues.

Overall there remains much to be done in the region to protect rights that have been granted, implement and improve policies, and strengthen indigenous leadership and networks. The conservation and climate change sectors are well positioned to support these efforts due to their strong presence in the territories of indigenous peoples, i.e. areas that tend to be politically marginalized. As noted, REDD+ processes have raised awareness of the importance of engaging indigenous peoples. Conservation and [sustainable landscapes](#) (climate change mitigation) projects seek to protect the resource base upon which indigenous communities depend but often lack the capacity to promote and protect indigenous rights. Indigenous persons who have engaged in these activities have tended to be relegated to roles such as scouts and low-wage workers. The situation is changing as conservation [initiatives](#) in the region increasingly hire indigenous peoples as core staff in recognition of the communities’ knowledge and expertise and their land rights.

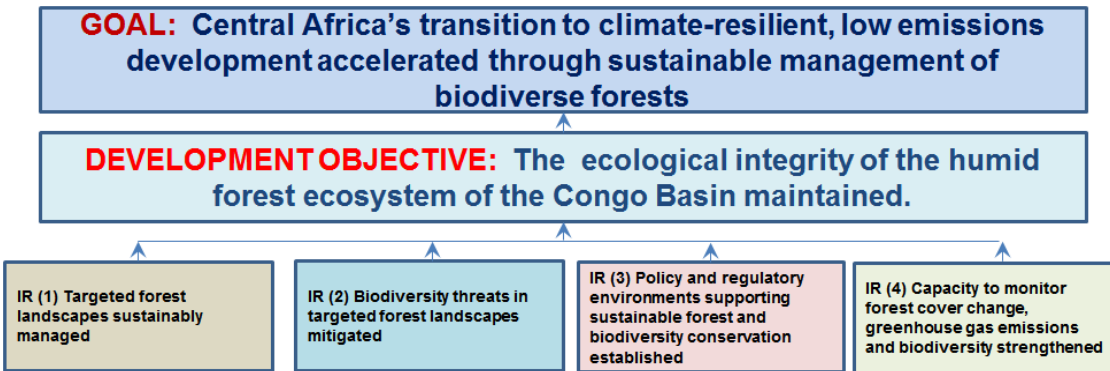
The goal of CARPE-IPE is to advance engagement with and leadership of indigenous communities as stewards of lands and resources in Central Africa. Its objectives are threefold:

1. Create conditions for strong engagement of indigenous communities in CARPE program design, implementation and monitoring;
2. Support indigenous communities in educating CARPE staff and partners on IP issues, assets, and best practices;
3. Improve the enabling environment for the advancement of indigenous peoples, working with IP representatives, other donors and actors.

CARPE-IPE will inform and leverage other programs (i.e. activities funded through CARPE or the World Bank) so that after three years, expected outcomes can include:

1. Indigenous groups able to compete for and manage funding;
2. Greatly strengthened capacity of CARPE partners and national counterparts to partner with indigenous communities and align with indigenous strategies;
3. National and local policies and practices improved to foster indigenous rights and benefits.

CARPE-IPE closely aligns with CARPE’s current results framework, depicted below, with its focus on sustainable forest management, improving policies and building capacity.



The Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for the Sustainable Management of Central African Forest Ecosystems (REPALEAC) has been working extensively within the [Congo Basin Forest Partnership \(CBFP\)](#) and the World Bank to develop their [strategy](#). The strategy focuses on securing indigenous peoples' rights to their lands, territories, and natural resources; supporting their participation in decisions on access to and sustainable management of lands, forests and natural resources; and improvements in indigenous livelihoods and well being.

While REPALEAC is a critical institution for indigenous peoples seeking to impact policies and practices in natural resource management, USAID feels that it is essential to consult with local groups in their diversity to learn about their particular issues, assets, and experiences. USAID does not assume that an umbrella group speaks for all indigenous. Due to limited time and funds, local consultations will be concentrated in areas of major interest to CARPE where there are also important indigenous populations that have interacted—for better or worse—with conservation and climate change programs.

Purpose of the Consultancy

This consultancy will provide baseline information for CARPE-IPE on a number of factors that impact the ability of indigenous Congolese (in DRC and ROC) to actively and productively engage with CARPE and conservation and climate change initiatives in the region. The consultant will identify indigenous communities local to CARPE sites, describe how they are represented at national and regional levels, and the political economic forces that impact their participation in decision making processes (taking care to protect informants and sensitive information). This description should include differential impacts on men and women. They will document how indigenous communities perceive CARPE and its goals, and how CARPE and the communities can work together to advance conservation and climate change mitigation goals. Assets to be documented may include relationships, communication networks, geographies, ecological issues, and potential barriers that need to be addressed to facilitate more inclusive engagement with CARPE. The approach to the consultations will be positive and forward-looking, emphasizing the assets that indigenous peoples bring rather than focusing only on problems and constraints they face.

The consultant will produce 1) a summary of findings with recommendations for action that will inform how current and future CARPE programming will engage with indigenous peoples; and 2) together with CARPE and DRG experts, a document that outlines best practices and considerations in engagement to be used for training and guidance of CARPE staff and partners and shared with key institutions working nationally and at sites. The recommendations may be integrated into the guidance document.

Tasks and Deliverables

1. TASK: Pre-travel/preparation: Consult with the World Bank, DRG Center, CARPE staff and partners to produce trip agenda, interview guide, list of key contacts.
2. TASK: Field visits: Using a modified [appreciative inquiry approach](#), carry out interviews in Kinshasa and Brazzaville and undertake six site visits within ROC and DRC. For each interview, record names and gender of informants (may be anonymized if needed), names of groups, GPS location.
3. *DELIVERABLE: A report on consultations with indigenous networks and groups as well as other informants (CARPE partners, other communities, protected area and other government officials, other donors) at national level and at key CARPE sites:
 - a. Collect baseline data at key sites and nationally (where possible): number of IPs represented in projects or initiatives, number of eco guards, wage labor rates for IPs vs other groups, representation in stakeholder fora, instances of inclusion of IP language in policies, number and type of conflicts reported, etc.). Work with REPALEAC and World Bank on this baseline.
 - b. Describe how indigenous communities receive information and interact with conservation and climate change processes/activities at key sites and nationally. Consider especially: Protected Areas (PAs) co-management, Community Forestry Concessions (CFCs), Combating Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) and anti-poaching enforcement, campaigns to reduce overhunting and bushmeat consumption, promotion of cocoa value chains, and land use planning.
 - c. Describe how national policies that are of concern IPs are interpreted at the local level.
 - d. Describe the concerns and issues of IPs with respect to conservation/climate change (gender and locality disaggregated).
 - e. Describe the assets of IPs with respect to conservation and climate change efforts nationally and at sites.
 - f. Describe the power dynamics between local groups and national/regional representation.
 - g. Recommend short and long-term actions for different stakeholders (conservation NGOs, protected area managers, CARPE staff, donors).
4. *DELIVERABLE: A guidance document, produced together with CARPE and USAID/DRG experts, which will:
 - a. Provide a brief overview of the history, sociology and demographics of IPs in ROC and DRC, including a map (liaise with [John Fa of CIFOR and colleagues](#) on this map) of their populations.

- b. Outline critical issues identified by indigenous peoples e.g. lack of representation, lack of consent and grievance mechanisms, etc. Document conflicts/flashpoints related to key issue areas.
- c. Describe conditions for effective relationships between indigenous peoples and CARPE with examples from different site situations and through a gender lens.
- d. Document best practices and examples of successes in collaboration and partnership with indigenous people within CARPE areas of concern: Protected Areas (PAs) co-management, Community Forestry Concessions (CFCs), Combating Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) and anti-poaching enforcement, bushmeat campaigns, cocoa value chains, and land use planning.
- e. Propose outcomes, indicators and benchmarks for monitoring and evaluation of CARPE-IPE and for specific projects within CARPE.
- f. Identify potential and actual indigenous governance structures at the local and national levels that best serve IP engagement.

*Note: format and specifications for report and guidance document will be provided.

Timeframe

June-August 2019 (during dry season)

55 days total (~34 in country, 21 to write up report and guidance document)

8 days in ROC (Brazzaville, NNNP)

3 days in Kinshasa (inbrief, meet with REPALEAC, Dignité Pygmée, etc)

5 days in Salonga

5 days in Garamba

5 days in Okapi

5 days in Kahuzi-Biega

3 days in Kinshasa (outbrief)

10 additional days for travel

Budget

Not to exceed \$100, 000 (One Hundred Thousand US dollars)

Qualifications of Consultant

Minimum of a Master degree in a relevant field (anthropology, rural sociology, political science) with a concentration in indigenous peoples required. Previously fieldwork in rigorous field conditions in Africa working with indigenous peoples required. Central Africa experience preferred. French language strongly preferred. Good interview and communication skills, ability

to produce high quality written materials required. A high level of endurance, flexibility and adaptability will be needed for this work.

Evaluation criteria (100pts)

- Specific approaches and tools that will be used to get the work done – 60pts
- Background expertise and experience – 30pts
- Cost realism (suggested budget not to exceed \$100k) – 10pts.

End.